

Today's
Advertisements.PAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF
FUND.

REFERRING to what has recently appeared in the papers about the AWFUL CATASTROPHE in JAPAN, the undersigned will be glad to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS in HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1102]

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"HANKOW."
Captain Orr, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1069]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAGOSHIMA MARU."
Captain Tennant, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
This Steamer is fitted up with Accommodation for every class of Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1071]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1100]

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship

"ST. LOUIS."
Captain Albion, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,
44, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1095]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM."
Captain G. Casson, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1099]

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"INGRABAN."
Captain Diederichsen, is expected to arrive here on the 13th inst. and will leave for the above Ports (proceeding direct to Penang and Calcutta) on or about THURSDAY, the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,
44, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1103]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"GLENGLUE."
Captain Casson, will be despatched as above on or about SUNDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1101]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "PERU" from SAN FRANCISCO, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on counterbalance of Bills of Lading.
Cargo from Japan ports will be delivered from alongside.
Goods remaining uncleared after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1]

FOR SALE!

TYPHOONS! TYPHOONS!
TYPHOONS!

COPIES OF THE SECOND EDITION of that well-known and most useful work, "THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS."

BY
DR. W. DOBERCK,
Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

PRICE, 1/6.

FOR SALE—
At the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
No. 6, Pedder's Hill,
and at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
W. BREWER & Co.,
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
G. FALCONER & Co.,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HEURMANN, HERBST & Co.,
and
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSIES and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [1237]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

POTASH WATER,

SELTZER WATER,

LITHIA WATER,

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

TONIC WATER,

GINGER ALE,

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1896. [1]

BIRTH.
At No. 71 Bluff, Yokohama, on June 27th, the wife of Dr. NIEL GORDON MURDO, of a son.
MARRIAGE.
On the 27th June, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dwyer, M.A., Arthur Colson, Chaplain, Edwin ROWLAND KERR, of Singapore, Advocate and Solicitor, to NINA EVELYN, second daughter of the late George Edward Evans, formerly Sheriff of Singapore.

DEATH.
On the 26th June, at Penang Hospital, R. H. TRELOAR, late of Ipoh, Perak.

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part of our contemporaries, who last night and this morning called the attention of their readers to what was being done in Japan and in other places in China by the European residents for the relief of the sufferers, and who expressed a hope that Hongkong would do something in the premises. Any one reading the leaders in the *China Mail* of last night and the *Daily Press* of this morning would naturally suppose that nothing had as yet been done in Hongkong towards raising any funds or stirring up the benevolent feelings of the community. Our contemporaries cannot plead ignorance of the fact that as early as the 30th June we took action and called for subscriptions, thereby stepping into the breach as no one else had moved in the matter. It was distinctly discourteous on the part of our contemporaries to ignore the existence of our appeal to the public and of our subscription list. We propose to carry on the good work until some properly appointed Committee representing the general community is nominated for the purpose, to whom we will be happy to transfer our receipts. Meanwhile we propose to place Subscription Lists in all the usual public places and to collect for the benefit of the Japanese sufferers, remitting what is entrusted to us to the Kobe Committee, and not to any denominational agency, if no Committee is appointed here on the lines of the Kobe body.

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN PENDER.

It is with deep regret that we note the death of Sir JOHN PENDER, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and the father of Lady Dux Vaux, the wife of our late Governor. He died yesterday evening at the age of eighty, from the results of a paralytic stroke from which he had never completely recovered. He was a native of Dumbartonshire, was born in 1816, according to *Men and Women of the Time*, and was educated at High School, Glasgow. Early in life he entered the accounts office in a factory and within a few years became general manager of the business. As a general merchant he was most successful, but his claims to honour and renown originated in his connection with the laying of the first telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, and was strengthened and extended by the support he at all times gave to every project for the realization of his ideal of universal telegraphic communication. After the successful laying of the first Atlantic cable, in which he risked a quarter of a million sterling, he devoted himself to the work of establishing telegraphic communication with the Mediterranean, India, China, and South Africa, and he is best known to us as the head of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd. We have not always agreed with him as to the price to be charged per word for messages over his lines, but that has not prevented us from recognizing his ability, his energy, and his zeal in the work of telegraphic extension. He is a great loss to his country and to the whole world of navigation and commerce.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON LI HUNG-CHANG.

LONDON, July 6th.
The Berlin Press in bidding farewell to Li Hung-chang is markedly cool, and expresses disappointment at the absence of orders.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

Sir Hercules Robinson has been raised to the Peerage.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Three of the "North Staffords" have succumbed to cholera at Wady Halfa.

BRITISH TROOPS AND THE SUDAN

The Hon. Wm. St. John Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that no British regiment had been ordered to advance to Dongola, but that the British garrison in Egypt was available, if required by the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

(From Manila Papers.)

THE WAR IN CUBA.

MADRID, June 26th.
In the month of August forty thousand troops will be despatched to reinforce the army in Cuba.

MADRID, June 26th.

The additional troops will leave for Cuba early in September.

NEW PROTECTIVE SHIPPING TAX.

MADRID, June 26th.
A new shipping tax is established for the Peninsula, which is calculated to yield 12,000,000 *pesetas* a year. The new tax is to be levied on all cargo landed or shipped, with the exception of wine and salt, which will pay only half the amount. On foreign shipping the tax will be two *pesetas* a ton.

THE TYPHOON.

At 10.40 this morning the typhoon appeared to be approaching the coast between Macao and Hahow. Observations reported as follows:
At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.65, falling.
At 4.30 p.m. the black ball (typhoon) to the west of the Colony was hoisted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE WAS ONE CASE OF PLAGUE TO-DAY.

Owing to extreme pressure on our news columns American mail items are held over till to-morrow.

The report that the Korean Island of W6-mi has been ceded to Russia is, according to Tokyo papers, confirmed.

PROFESSOR MUIRS, M.D., of the Imperial University and his assistants will shortly go on a tour of investigation through Formosa.

It seems to be fact that Russia is paying out money to the poor people of Korea and that the amount has already reached \$60,000.

We regret to have to state that news of the death of Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., was received here by wire from London this morning.

The work of constructing the railway between Seoul and Chemulpo will be commenced about the 1st September and is to be finished as soon as possible.

The Turkish Government has prohibited, permanently, *The Times* from entering Turkey.—But it will be sure to "get there" just the same.

THE PLAGUE IN ARMENIA.

Constantinople, June 4.—The plague has broken out among the Hamieh cavalry, stationed at Coughnas, in Bithynia.

A PRIVATE in the Rifle Brigade who was this morning found guilty by Captain Hastings of assaulting a ricksha coolie most brutally instead of paying him his legal fare, was sent up to Thomson's Retreat for six months.

THE amount of damage sustained in Iwate and Miyagi by the recent seismic wave is tabulated by the *Tokio Shimbun* as follows:—At Kamashii, yen 357,870; at Ryodohi-mura yen 47,080; and at Otsuchi-mura, yen 173,134.

A WELL-KNOWN burglar who was a few months ago banished from the colony as an undesirable resident was recognized in the city by a detective yesterday and was this morning haled before Captain Hastings for returning from banishment. Sentence, twelve months.

HER Majesty Queen Victoria has sent to the Emperor of Japan, through Sir E. M. Satow, the British Minister, an expression of her deep grief and sincere sympathy with His Majesty and his people at the melancholy disaster in the Miyagi and Iwate prefectures. The Minister of the Imperial Household has been commissioned by the Emperor to acknowledge, through Sir Ernest Satow, the Emperor's profound gratitude for the Queen-Empress's sympathy, and to convey his sincere thanks for her kindness and thoughtfulness.—*Japan Mail*.

"We have got the famous despatches at last. The first is a letter from Governor Sir William Robinson to the Marquess of Ripon, dated the 5th June 1894, transmitting a copy of this Colony's petition to the House of Commons, a report on that document by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lockhart, and communications from Messrs. Kewick and Belliles expressing very decided opinions adverse to the prayer of the petition. We publish Sir William's despatch in full, and, for the present, extracts only from the enclosures. We have neither space nor time for these lengthy documents. After the Governor's letter and its enclosures there comes an extract from the *North China Herald* of the 25th May 1894—also unfavourable to the prayer to the petition—which His Excellency also sent home, ignoring everything that was written in other papers throughout the East in favour of the movement for greater freedom in matters affecting the local government. Next in order comes Lord Ripon's despatch of the 25th August, 1894. Mark the date! And last of all there is a despatch dated the 25th May, 1896, from Mr. Chamberlain. We shall deal fully with these papers to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. David Sassoon, who complained in a recent memorial that several opium merchants in China had alleged that extensive thefts of opium had occurred on being shipped from India, and the Indian Government, was published at Simla on the 15th June. The Board of Revenue, in replying, are quite at one with the opium merchants as to the great importance of the question, but they are quite convinced, that the complaint made that opium was stolen at the time of packing is utterly impossible and are in no sense satisfied that the brands were committed in India. Both last year and in 1891 it was proved conclusively that thefts of this kind were committed in China. The Board beg one of the memorialists to visit the factories during the packing process and see how impossible it is for fraud of any kind to take place, and, in conclusion, they beg that in future cases the China police should at once communicate with the Board. In reply to a similar memorial from Mr. Abraham, the Government declines to refund the value of a missing cake of opium, the Board refusing to recognise any claim for compensation after sale and delivery of the opium.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW—9th July.

Australian mail due.

FRIDAY—10th July.

English mail due.

10 a.m.—Summary Court.

SATURDAY—11th July.

Noon—Meeting of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., at No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Noon—Victoria leaves for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, via usual route of call.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at the Gymnasium (Murray Barracks).

SUNDAY—12th July.

Daylight—Perry leaves for San Francisco, via usual route of call.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon the papers relating to the movement for obtaining an unofficial majority in the Council were laid on the table. From these documents, which are too lengthy for insertion *in extenso*, we take the following:—
Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1894.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

No. 133.
My Lord Marquess,—I have the honour to transmit to you a Petition which has been forwarded to me by the Honourable T. H. Whitehead and which is addressed to the House of Commons and prays for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

I have recently granted Mr. Whitehead six months' leave of absence from the Legislative Council, and he is not only the prime mover in this Petition but the bearer of it to England. I think I am justified in saying that it flows its origin principally to the imposition upon the taxpayers, some three years ago, of the additional Military Contribution of £20,000 a year.

I enclose for your Lordship's consideration a report on this document by Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and also communications from the Honourable J. J. Kewick, M.L.C., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Honourable E. R. Belliles, M.L.C., G.C.M.G., in which these gentlemen express their decided opinion that the prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

These papers will be of material assistance in enabling your Lordship to arrive at a decision upon the subject.

The second clause of the Petition seems to me to supply an answer to the several requests of the Petitioners.

It is impossible that Hongkong can have been otherwise than well governed if it has risen to the prosperous condition which the Petitioners claim for it, and that it has reached that pitch of prosperity under the "Crown Colony System" is indubitable.

I concur generally in the criticisms of Mr. Stewart Lockhart. I believe that Chinese, who are indifferently represented, and the Portuguese, who are not represented at all, if a plebiscite could be taken, would be in favour of a pure autocracy; the Americans need not be counted, and the "Britishers" with the exception of a few "unquiet spirits" would be satisfied to let matters remain as they are. That they are capable of improvement nevertheless, so far as "municipal" questions are concerned, I admit. During twenty years, however, of Colonial Government, I have not yet been fortunate enough to come in contact with a Mayor or Council, excepting that perhaps of the comparatively small town of San Fernando, in Trinidad, which was capable of dealing with, and had sufficient time to deal with, purely local affairs, and even in that solitary case the Municipal Body was generally in financial difficulties.

I do not think that in Hongkong a sufficient number of gentlemen of independent means and spirit with sufficient leisure could be found to form a capable and energetic Municipal Council. Personally, I should not object to a slight addition to the Unofficial side of the Legislative Council in Hongkong, though I cannot admit the justice or truth of the Petitioners' plea, neither should I object to the appointment to the Executive Council of an Unofficial Member whose long residence and local knowledge would doubtless be of great assistance to the Executive in the preparation of measures to be submitted to the Legislative Council. Practically such assistance could always be obtained if the *status quo* were maintained, and I may state that I invariably consult the Unofficial Members before bringing into Council measures of purely local interest.

If your Lordship should desire to make or recommend any concession to the Petitioners, I would advise the appointment of an Unofficial Member with a seat in both Councils. I am aware that there are serious objections to such a step, and that those objections have been pointed out by several of your Lordship's predecessors.

It must not be forgotten that the despatches containing those objections were addressed to Governor of Colonies where Houses of Assembly were in existence.

The difficulties in Barbadoes have been met at rest by the appointment of the Executive Committee which was established during my tenure of office there. In the Bahamas Unofficial Members are still seated at the Executive Council table.

If your Lordship should desire to make any such concession in the case of Hongkong, it would undoubtedly be a very popular, and I do not think, an altogether impolitic concession. If this concession were accompanied by an acquiescence in my suggestion that until the present financial crisis is at an end, the extra £20,000 for Military Contributions, which, from the 1st January, 1894, was paid in dollars at the rate in force when it was levied, I do not think that in future your Lordship's department would be troubled by any such petitions as the one I now have the honour to forward for your consideration.

I annex for your Lordship's information a "leader" from the *North China Herald* of the 25th May, on the "Petition of the Hongkong Ratepayers" which appears to be a very temperate and sensible criticism of the contents of that document.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

P.S.—The letters from the Honourables J. J. Kewick and E. R. Belliles were received by me after I had drafted this despatch.

W. R.

His Lordship the Marquess of Ripon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

(ENCLOSURE 2.)

Memorandum by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Your Excellency.—In accordance with your instructions I beg to make the following remarks on the petition to the House of Commons praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

The document professes to be the humble petition of merchants, bankers, professional men, traders, artisans and other ratepayers, inhabitants of Hongkong.

The signatories amount to 953; of these 254 are British, to Anglo-Chinese 3 Americans, 4 Portuguese and 47 British Indians.

The petition is so loosely worded and in certain respects so contradictory, that it is not altogether an easy matter to ascertain definitely what the wishes of the petitioners are or who are to be included in the alleged benefits for which the petitioners pray.

They, however, appear to be summed up in the last paragraph of the petition as follows:—

1. The election of representatives of British nationality to the Legislative Council.

2. A majority of such representatives in the Council.

3. Freedom of debate for the Official Members with power to vote as they desire.

- Complete control in the Council over local expenditure.
- The management of local affairs.
- A consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character.

The petitioners, who are not in some instances British and who do not in many cases contribute directly to the *taxes*, claim "the common right of Englishmen to manage the local affairs, and control the expenditure of the Colony." They have, however, carefully omitted to point out that the local affairs include Chinese affairs of which, as has been stated, they are generally ignorant and which the Chinese have shown no desire that the British merchants and other residents should manage, and to indicate that the expenditure of the Colony of which they desire the control they contribute a very small portion.

Petitioners do not surely wish to maintain that Britishers have an inherent right to control all expenditure from revenue be their contributions however

form as to convey the idea that the petitioners and the Chinese community by a long period of self-sacrifice have made this Colony what it is, and that its prosperity can best be maintained by "their unselfish exertions, by the self-sacrifice of themselves, and by the co-operation and support of the Chinese."

While admitting the unquestioned importance to the Colony of its present citizens, Hongkong does not, as a matter of fact, owe its importance to the petitioners in any such exclusive manner; but to fifty-three years of enlightened and prudent government, to a long line of able and esteemed men and firms of all nationalities, to local industries, to Banks and Steamship Companies—most of them, moved by no sentiment but that of gain, live here for the purposes of business exclusively. Europeans and Americans do not come here to sacrifice themselves for the Colony, but to make money, and as soon as they have enough they retire to their own countries.

The Chinese are essentially a changing element in the community, most of them being domiciled both in Hongkong and on the adjoining mainland. There could be nothing further from the fact than a contention that the Chinese residents in Hongkong are here as colonists interested in the place, its prosperity, and with its future, for they have no sympathy with its Government, its laws, or its progress, apart from their individual interests.

A careful study of the Memorial will reveal that the framers of it had some difficulty in stating precisely what the grievances of the petitioners are, and he has failed to make any suggestion how the remedies prayed for are to be applied.

I think I may sum up the prayer of the petition in the following requests:

1. The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.
2. A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council.
3. Complete control by the unofficial majority over the expenditure of the colony.
4. Management of local affairs.
5. A consultative voice in matters of an Imperial character.

I will take each of these requests in turn:

A.—The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.

There is nothing that I can conceive of that will lead to more serious consequences to the good repute and usefulness of the Legislative Council than this proposal. Should this request be granted, the Legislative Council would certainly have from time to time a most undesirable unofficial element who would not command public confidence, and the most important interests in the colony would not be represented, but, on the contrary, possibly be signalled out for discrimination.

B.—Management of Local Affairs.

What are local affairs? The drainage, roads, wharves, harbour, police, Treasury, Post Office, Education, in fact all departments of Government which it is proposed to hand over to an unofficial majority of persons. The evils that would spring from such a concession would destroy all confidence in the administration of affairs, and introduce the Colony to the municipal experiences of New York and San Francisco.

There is not more that I can usefully add in the way of criticism of this very short-sighted and, as I view it, mischievous petition, which I have endeavored to consider with an open, prejudiced mind as to the motives which underlie it, and its substance, but I would perhaps do well to make a few general remarks on the whole subject.

Under a nominally popular Government as in that of New York, for example (to which I have already referred), the greatest abuses may be perpetrated, and it is almost impossible to conceive a representative Government properly so-called put into operation in a peculiar place like Hongkong without the worst abuses cropping up. I can see room for and danger of the worst abuses. It is incumbent on those who agitate for a change to show how they mean to prevent such abuses, and to do this the petitioners ought to have laid bare their scheme in full detail.

I consider that for all practical purposes the present number of five is sufficient, but as there is a good deal of feeling expressed from time to time that those persons of European and American nationalities who are neither members of the Chamber of Commerce nor Justices of the Peace have no representative in Council, I would recommend that they should have one, and that the voting privileges should be based on the rents they pay.

I think that it would be of considerable assistance to the Government to have one Unofficial Member of Council of English birth in the Executive Council. Many questions continually arise in which knowledge and experience outside the circle of Government might be of considerable value, and add to the Executive strength.

In conclusion, I would strongly deprecate the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. J. Kewick.

To His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

[ENCLOSURE 4.]

Honourable E. R. Bellios to the Governor, Hongkong, 20th May, 1896.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant informing me that the petition to the Hon. Mr. Whitehead from the request that you will send it to the Secretary of State, and asking me, as an old resident and a member of the Legislative Council, to give my opinion in regard to that petition. As you will, I am fully aware of the prayer of that petition, and it is no doubt within your knowledge that I declined to append my signature to it.

I avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity now afforded me to set forth the reasons that prompted me to adopt a course in opposition to that taken by the majority of my unofficial colleagues in the Legislative Council.

I am of opinion that a somewhat larger share in, and control over, the administration of purely local affairs should be conceded to the British taxpayers of this Colony; but I think the petition goes too far. It contemplates the utter swamping of the official element in the Legislative Council and the introduction of Unofficial Members into the Executive Council. I am not prepared to advocate such a sweeping change.

In the event of a large increase in the number of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council being conceded, I am very doubtful whether, even now, suitable men with the needed balance could be found whose position would admit of their acceptance of the duties and responsibilities involved. Most of the remaining representative residents have their time so fully occupied that they would be compelled to decline the honor. But supposing that good legislators could now be found, I am by no means satisfied that there would always be fit successors to them or that the interests would be left behind as how would be safe in their

hands, that is, of course, supporting the unofficial element to be in the majority. Personally I confess I would prefer to trust in the future to officials of whose probity I need feel no doubt and of whose policy an speculation need be entertained, to a body of elected representatives who might in years to come be returned to office largely by Chinese or mixed votes, pledged to a policy I could not approve and which might have disastrous effects for the Colony. There might come a time when schemers would find it to their advantage to enter the Council, in order to promote projects for their own personal enrichment or aggrandizement. This has happened in some countries, and if the power became vested in the elected members of Council it might some day happen here. We cannot claim any monopoly of civic virtue. It is opportunity that often creates the boodler and the rogue. What better illustration of this can be given than the case of Jaber Belloso, the company promoter and absentee, whose entire dilution is now being sought for the Colony. There is not therefore inclined to vote for the present on the opportunity. Perhaps some of the signatures to the petition have not looked quite so far ahead as I have. I have lived in this Colony for many years—the best part of a lifetime—I have seen repeated changes in the personnel of the community, and I have witnessed several important changes in the local conditions. There will be further changes, and they may not always make for the better.

As I intimated at the outset, I think that the unofficial element in the Legislative Council might be increased, but I do not consider that it would be well for the Colony to allow it to attain a position whereby it could over-ride the Government. I, at least, do not forget that in the event of the Governor of the day proving arbitrary or unreasonable the Colonists have always the resource of an appeal to the Secretary of State: this has rarely failed them in the past, and is not likely to prove less efficacious in the future. Moreover, and this is a consideration to which I think my fellow-colonists should attach some weight, the Officials in the Colonial Office have had a vast and varied experience of legislation in scores of colonies, where all kinds of conditions prevail, and they can afford the Colony great assistance in legislation, sending out drafts of Bills that have worked smoothly elsewhere to be adapted to local circumstances. The Colonial Office is also in some cases a useful restraint on local extravagance, and when it occasionally, from want of appreciation of local conditions, urges a needless outlay like that for the proposed New Gaol, it has been found possible by prudent Governors to postpone and ultimately avoid it.

I have no mind to try an experiment which might, in homely language, prove a leap from the frying pan into the fire, and I think the majority of the people here are thanking God that they possess in the House of Lords, a check upon rapid and excited legislation, and I think that in this Colony we should not be impatient of what are not so much leading strings as safeguards for sound administration in a place where the vast bulk of the population consists of natives of the adjoining great semi-civilized and not too friendly Empire.

Believe me, Sir, Yours very faithfully,

E. R. BELLIOS.

To His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.

HONGKONG, Downing Street, August 23rd, 1896.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 133 of the 5th of June last enclosing a petition addressed to the House of Commons by various residents at Hongkong praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony.

This petition was forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Kewick and Mr. Bellios have refused to sign it. It bears the signatures of Mr. Chater and Dr. Ho Kai, both Members of the Council, of Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and of other leading residents. I am therefore bound to assume that it is the matured conviction of at least a considerable proportion of the most influential members of the community that constitutional changes are desirable at Hongkong and that for the present Crown Colony system should be substituted for some measure of self-government. It is my duty to examine the arguments which have been brought forward, with care and attention; and I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not give a full answer to a petition which is far-reaching in its scope, and which has been strongly supported.

I cordially welcome what is said in the petition as to the skill and energy of the British merchants who have been or still are residents in Hongkong, and I can testify with pleasure to their public spirit. But the fact remains that the overwhelming mass of the community are Chinese, that they have thriven under a certain form of government and that in any scheme involving a change of administration their wishes should be consulted and their interests carefully watched and guarded.

The communities with which Hongkong is in the petition unfavorably contrasted, as regards its mode of government, are Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, and British Honduras. Hongkong, it seems to me, differs from all of these four dependencies of the British Crown alike in degree and in kind. It is smaller than any of them, it has no history or traditions, no record of old settlement or of political usages and constitutional rights. It has practically no indigenous population; and, if I understand right, it has few life-long residents, whether European or Chinese.

To sum up, the petitioners ask nominally that Hongkong should be given self-government, and an elective system. In my opinion, the place and its circumstances are wholly unsuited for what is proposed.

An Imperial Station with great Imperial interests on the borders of a foreign land, the eastern of wide-reaching British interests in the Far East, it appears to me, be kept under Imperial protection and under Imperial control. In saying this much I am assuming that the self-government would be worthy of the name, and that the elective system would include all ranks of the community, but this is not what the petition demands. Those who framed it and signed it would, I gather, desire to place the power in the hands of a select few and to constitute a small oligarchy, restricted by the lines of race. To say such change I am opposed. I consider that the well-being of the large majority of the inhabitants is more likely to be safeguarded by the Crown Colony system, under which, as far as possible, no distinction is made of rank or race, than by the representation which would leave the bulk of the population wholly unrepresented.

I can therefore hold out no hope that Hongkong will come to be a Crown Colony. It is necessary to consider whether any step should be taken which, while not interfering with the Crown Colony system, would slightly modify the existing constitution in the direction in which the petition points.

There appear to be three practical suggestions which are worthy of consideration—

- (a) Increasing the number of the unofficial Members in the Legislative Council.
- (b) Introducing an Unofficial element into the Executive Council.
- (c) Creating a Municipal Council.

As regards the first of these three points, I am not inclined to add to the number of the Unofficial Members without at the same time increasing also the number of Official Members, for in a Crown Colony there must be a very distinct preponderance on the Official side, and that the natural result of evenly balancing the numbers of Officials is friction and irritation.

With this proviso, there is, as far as I can judge, no strong objection to increasing the numbers of the Council, except that for practical working purposes the number is already sufficiently large. If, however, an addition is made, it is difficult on equitable grounds to resist the conclusion that another Chinese representative should be appointed. On the other hand, this is contrary to the wishes of the petitioners as far as I understand them; and Mr. Kewick who, in his interesting and temperate letter, which is enclosed in your despatch, advocates the appointment of an additional Unofficial Member, deprecates "the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese."

The balance of argument therefore appears to be against any change in the present number and composition of the Legislative Council.

The second suggestion is that an Unofficial Member should be appointed to the Executive Council. The suggestion is made by Mr. Kewick, and you state in your despatch that you have personally no objection to it, and that the concession would be very popular and not altogether impolitic.

I can well realize that the addition of a gentleman of high standing and great local experience would be a gain to the Executive Council, and I shall be prepared to sanction the proposal if you still recommend it after further considering the following points.

In none of the three Eastern colonies at the present time there is any unofficial element in the Executive Council, and I am not clear that the step would in all cases be actively beneficial, whereas I am quite clear that the existing system has on the whole worked well, and therefore there is no strong reason for disturbing it.

In the next place I note that Mr. Kewick proposes that the Unofficial Member should be of English birth. It must, however, be taken into consideration that it would be inadvisable and inequitable to lay down that Chinese subjects of the Queen shall be debarred from appointment to the Executive Council, and therefore the possibility of the appointment being hereafter filled by a Chinese gentleman must be reckoned with.

In the third place, you state that practically unofficial assistance in the Executive Council "could always be obtained, if the status quo were maintained," and you add that you "very variably consult the Officials before bringing in Council measures of purely local interest." There is therefore no likely to be much practical gain from the formal appointment of an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council.

It has occurred to me that possibly, instead of making any such appointment, some understanding might be come to that in the case of discussion of specified local subjects, at any rate so long as there is no municipal existence at Hongkong, one or more Unofficial Members should be summoned to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council without giving their seats on the Council for all purposes. This is a point on which I shall be glad to have your opinion.

With regard to the institution of a municipal council, I frankly say that I should like to see one established at Hongkong. But there appear to be two practical difficulties in the way. The first is the present crisis. I am not prepared to sanction any important change of administration, until the future is tolerably clear and until the necessary measures for protecting the health of the Colony have been finally decided upon and brought into operation. Then, in a second field, it may be possible to create a municipal body with powers of a restricted character.

The second difficulty to which allusion has already been made, is that of separating municipal from Colonial matters. I am not confident that that difficulty can be overcome, nor am I confident that a municipality would be welcome to and work harmoniously with the military authorities. Still it is possible that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a satisfactory Municipal Council controlling all or some of the revenue which is now derived from rates. Whether any scheme of the kind is feasible I would ask you carefully to consider at your leisure, and in the meantime you are at liberty, if you see occasion to do so, to give publicity to this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

RIPON.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.

HONGKONG, Downing Street, 20th May, 1896.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration the correspondence which has passed in consequence of the petition for an amendment of the constitution of Hongkong which was addressed to the House of Commons in the year 1894 and on which my predecessor had not given a final decision before he left office.

I should have been glad to be able to come to a final decision on the subject at an earlier date, but, as you are aware, the pressure of business at this department has been exceptional for some time past.

In his despatch of the 23rd of August, 1894, Lord Ripon stated that he could hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony. Neither can I hold out any such hope, for I conceive that in the case of Hongkong, Representative Government, whatever form of franchise it might be based on, and whatever suppositions as to the Executive power would be wholly out of place.

There remain two practical points to be decided. The first is whether the present constitution of the Legislative Council should be in any way modified. The second is whether an unofficial element should be introduced into the Executive Council.

On the first of these two points my view is as follows: I gather that the Legislative Council, as it now stands, is large enough for practical purposes, and that an increase to its numbers is hardly likely to add to its efficiency to any appreciable extent. As Hongkong is to remain a Crown Colony no useful purpose would be served, but on the contrary a considerable amount of needless friction would be caused by balancing evenly the unofficial members and the officials. But having regard to the fact that in the absence of the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Troops will in future administer the Colony, it is desirable that it should be of advantage that he should be a member of the Legislative Council, and if he is added to it, I am willing to add one unofficial member to the official bench. Who the latter should be and what special interest, if any, he should represent I leave to the Governor to determine. I may observe, however, that the Chinese community is the element which is least represented while it is also for the most numerous, and that while it regard as valuable any step which tended to attach them more closely to the British constitution, and to increase their practical interest in public affairs.

As regards the second point, namely, whether or not an unofficial element should be introduced into the Executive Council, I would observe that, whilst most of the larger Crown Colonies possess one or more Municipal Councils, subordinate to the Colonial Government, in Hongkong there is no such institution. Moreover, it seems impracticable to alter this state of things for the reason among others, that the Colony and the Municipality would be in great measure co-extensive, and it would be almost impossible to draw the lines between Colonial and Municipal matters.

This being so, in my opinion the most practical course is to recognize that the Colonial Government is discharging Municipal duties, and that on that account representatives of the citizens may fairly be given a place on the Executive.

I therefore propose that the Executive Council shall in future include two unofficial members to be selected at the discretion of the Governor. It is obviously desirable that they should, as a rule, be chosen from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the choice should, and no doubt will be, inspired by consideration of personal merit, and have reference to the particular class or race to which the persons chosen belong.

You will receive in due course amended Royal Instructions and in the meantime this despatch may be made public with an intimation that the subject has been considered from every point of view and that my decision is to be regarded as final.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. (President); Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works), Capt. W. C. H. Hastings, R.N. (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. A. M. Thomson (Acting Colonial Treasurer), Hon. R. M. Ramsey, R.N. (Harbour Master); the Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, unofficial members, and Mr. F. J. Budeley, Acting Clerk of Council.

THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING WERE READ AND CONFIRMED.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

His Excellency laid before the Council the copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State which had been passed between himself as Governor of this colony and the honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with respect to the petition which was addressed by the ratepayers of this colony to the Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony, and in reply to the petition, which was dated the 23rd of August, 1894, the status of Hongkong as a Crown Colony could not be changed, so he could give no hope that the position could be changed. Mr. Chamberlain, however, recommended two changes, one in the Legislative Council, in which he recommended the inclusion of an official member, and of an unofficial member, whom he suggested be a person representing Chinese interests, as that would probably make them take a greater interest in affairs. With reference to the Executive Council, Mr. Chamberlain agreed with him (the Governor's) recommendation made in 1895 for two unofficial members to be added to that, and his Excellency announced that he would appoint the senior unofficial member of the Council, Mr. Chater, and Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving to that Council. As the new unofficial member of the Legislative Council he had appointed Mr. Wei Yik, a well known and excellent man, thoroughly qualified for the office.

REPORTS.

The following reports were laid on the table—Report of the Director of Public Works for 1895. Harbour Master's Report for 1895. Report of the Postmaster General for 1895. Returns of Superior and Subordinate Courts for 1895. Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department for 1895. Report on the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Report on the water supply of Hongkong. Report on Plague.

The Acting Colonial Secretary's Report, 1895. The Sanitary Board's Report for 1895. The Registrar-General's Report for 1895. Financial Returns for the year 1895. Educational Report for 1895. Report of the Law Commission upon the law relating to births and deaths.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

His Excellency stated that, with the consent of the honorable members he proposed to withdraw Financial Minute No. 3 for a short time. In it the Government proposed to appropriate \$40,000 to the College of Medicine for Chinese. But his Excellency had yesterday held a consultation with the principal medical men in the colony, when it had been suggested that the title of the college be changed to the Hongkong Medical College, so as to admit the introduction of students other than Chinese, and also to take steps to give the graduates a proper status. To this end he had asked the gentlemen assembled to draw up a bill embodying their suggestions and submit it to him as soon as possible. He hoped that Mr. Bellios would agree to the proposals and continue his generous support under the changed conditions, which he hoped, when presented, would ultimately be passed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Whitehead asked the following questions—

CATTLE DISEASE.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked—Has the attention of the Government been directed to the account in the Daily Press of 15th March of the sanitary state of things during the recent fatal disease amongst the cattle at Pottland, and will the Government departments concerned lay upon the table, a complete and detailed statement of the actual position of matters from day to day, as well as a copy of the correspondence between the Government and the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., together with the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report for 1888 and 1889, also the report by the Hon. the Surveyor-General, the Hon. O. Chadwick, and Mr. Ladd, referred to in his (Mr. Ladd's) report dated 24th January, 1891?

The Colonial Secretary said in answer—The Government has seen the reports in the Daily Press of the 15th March. The question of the member was referred to the Sanitary Board, when Mr. Ede, a member of the Board, expressed the following opinion—"I think the statement asked for by Mr. Whitehead should not, as far as the Sanitary Board is concerned, be given. The Board acts under the authority of certain laws and as far as I know acts in accordance therewith in respect of the cattle plague at the Dairy Farm. It would be a complete waste of energy and time to furnish such a complete and detailed account of the actual position of matters from day to day, and I am entirely opposed to the principle involved in supplying reports of this nature. If any person has a grievance in connection with this matter against the Sanitary Board he had better state it." With Mr. Ede's views the other members of the Board agreed, and the Government also concurs in them.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead—Will the Government inform the Council what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to secure the immediate services of a Veterinary Surgeon, and is it the intention of the Government to provide in future against the contingency of the Veterinary Surgeon going on leave? The Colonial Secretary said—The question was referred to the Sanitary Board, when the Secretary wrote the following minute—"I can hardly think the Board will recommend the engaging of an assistant Veterinary Surgeon—and that seems to be the only reasonable reading of the question—inasmuch as if it were not for the work which has to be done in the managing of the public slaughter-houses and food markets there would be practically nothing for a Veterinary Surgeon to do. It was because it was felt that the Veterinary Surgeon would be on the whole the best kind of man to have to supervise the importation of cattle for food, the management of the public slaughter-houses and markets, that the Board urged some eight or nine years ago the appointment of such an officer. The title then recommended and adopted was Inspector of live stock and markets. When the title was changed it was specifically laid down that it meant no change of duties. The mere fact that a trading company has been so unfortunate as to lose by far the greater number of their milch cows does not seem to me a reason for the importation of cattle for food, the management of the public slaughter-houses and markets, that the Board urged some eight or nine years ago the appointment of such an officer. The title then recommended and adopted was Inspector of live stock and markets. When the title was changed it was specifically laid down that it meant no change of duties. 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Intimations.

OPS ARE STILL RUNNING

14 Gold Medals Awarded in 1894 & 1895.



BRIGHT! PURE!! SPARKLING!!! Brewed and Bottled with Hops only.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong and the Empire of China.
WATKINS & CO., 66, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.
WAI KIN TAI YU KONG (房藥大建威)

EASTERN MICA WORKS.

SCORED AGAIN!

HOLDSWORTH'S MICA COMPOSITION

IS PROVED AGAIN TO BE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

(SEE TESTIMONIALS.)

MORE EFFICIENT NON-CONDUCTOR

AND

THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN BELL'S ASBESTOS.

DRY COMPOSITION IN 1 CWT. BAGS, F.O.B.

IN TIERCES READY FOR USE.

ONE TON COVERS 200 SQ. FT.

"X.G."—ASBESTOS COMPOSITION—DRY IN CWT. BAGS.

For further Particulars, Prices, or Estimates, apply to

C. HOLDSWORTH,
EASTERN MICA WORKS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1896.

SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES
Rice—Corn—Sugar-cane, etc.
PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS
SETTING UP OF
Liquors Factories—Preserves-Factories
Laboratories of Druggists—Essences Factories
STEAM KITCHENS
ECROT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Hong Kong.

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Only one way is known. Increase vitality by making the system assimilate the right nourishment. This enriches the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, restores body-heat and vigorous action of the vital organs, and prevents the germs from taking root in the lungs.

Scott's Emulsion

is the most successful means for building up a weakened system. It is easily assimilated, and often cures advanced stages of this dreadful disease. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

Shipping.
STEAMERS.

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at FOCCHOW.
(Taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship

"SIKH"
Captain J. Rowley, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1896. [1077]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)
Altmore [Wednesday] 15th July.
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE"
will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1043]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR MATSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS,"
Captain E. Berg, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1059]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ST. LOUIS,"
Captain Albany, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,
41, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [1095]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [1090]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEKOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)
THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED."

Captain Bartlett, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [1097]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"
Captain Tones, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [1098]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Calling at NAGASAKI if sufficient inducement offers.)
THE Steamship

"OCAMPO."

Captain Hawkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [1096]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
(Taking transshipment Cargo for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)
THE Company's Steamship

"PARKING."

H. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [1091]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"AMARA,"
Captain D. Smith, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [1091]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Steamship

"TIENTSIN."

Captain Clegg, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [1093]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1068]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"SOCOTRA."

Robde, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1851]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/5 L. I. American Ship

"ISAAC REED,"
Captain F. D. Waldo, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1896. [1055]

FOR NEW YORK.

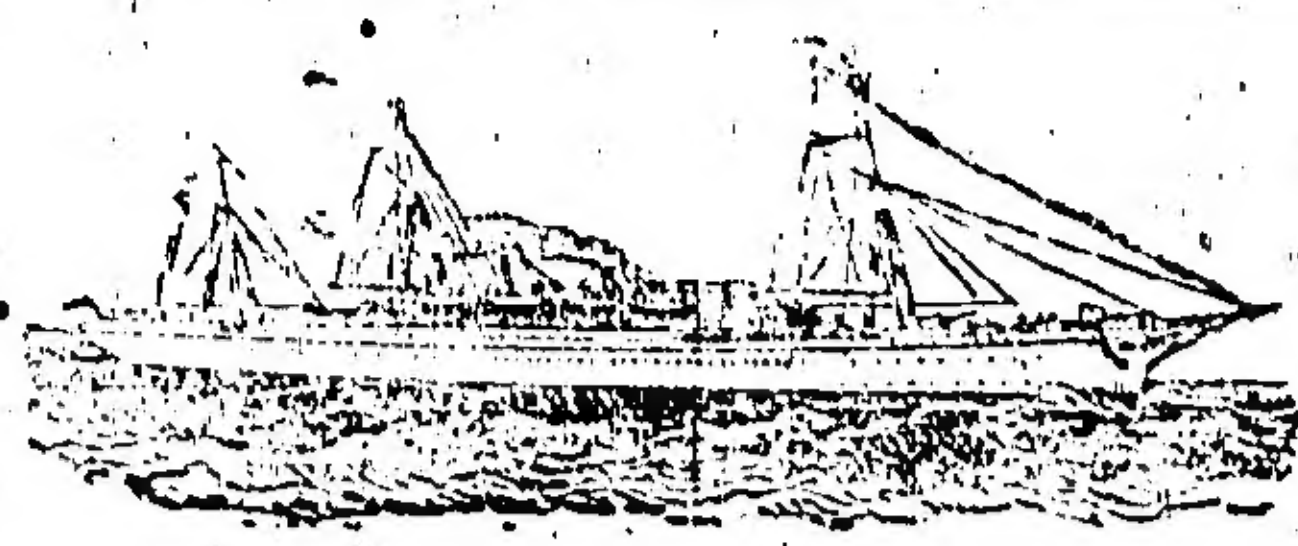
THE 3/5 L. I. American Ship

"CHARLES E. MOODY,"
Captain Leonard, shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1896. [1055]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 2nd September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and ARROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Capella (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Tuesday, 21st July, at Noon.

Gaule (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Saturday, 8th August, at Noon.

Dorle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Tuesday, 25th August, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL RECKONES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [1096]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CHARTERS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAHLBERG'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [1096]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Pera (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Sunday, 12th July, at Daylight.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Wednesday, 29th July, at Noon.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Sunday, 16th August, at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SUNDAY, the 12th July, 1896, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the chosen direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Venezuela, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; values of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JULES FLUID
THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Sole Hongkong Agents.

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Sole Hongkong Agents.

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Sole Hongkong Agents.

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Sole Hongkong Agents.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria [3,167] Saturday 1 July 11.
Olympia [3,608] Wednesday 1 July 29.
Bramar [1,601] Sunday 1 Aug. 16.
Tacoma [2,549] Thursday 1 Sept. 3.
Victoria [3,167] Monday 1 Sept. 21.
Olympia [3,608] Friday 1 Oct. 9.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"
Captain A. Gove, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1896.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, FREELAN GAMBIA, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PESHAWUR,"
Captain F. J. Cole, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 16th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Carthage, leaving that port on the 7th August for London direct.

Silk and Valables (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles, and London other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1431]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE:

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.